



Child Abuse Prevention

April 2001



The Case for Relative Caregivers: A Call for New Approaches in Federal and State Policy for Grandparents and Other Relatives Raising Children. California Partnership for Children, Children's Institute International, Generations United et. al. Children's Institute International (2000) 3 p.

[“This article discusses the special needs of kinship care families and relative caregivers and the benefits that would result from adapting public policy to better meet these needs.”]

[Request CDPAC 129]

Current Trends in Child Abuse Prevention, Reporting and Fatalities: the 1999 Fifty State Survey. Prevent Child Abuse America. (2001) 30 p.

FULL TEXT at: www.preventchildabuse.org/research_ctr/1999_50_survey.PDF

[“This report summarizes the findings from the 1999 Fifty State Survey. These data represent the most current available estimates of the number of children reported and substantiated as victims of maltreatment, and the number of child abuse fatalities nationwide for 1999.”]

[Request CDPAC 130]

Developmental Issues for Young Children in Foster Care (RE0012). American Academy of Pediatrics. In *Pediatrics*, vol. 106, no. 5 (November 2000) pp. 1145-1150.

FULL TEXT at: www.aap.org/policy/re0012.html

[“In this article, the American Academy of Pediatrics issues new policy recommendations focusing on the critical needs of children entering foster care before age 5. The new policy looks at the importance of a child's attachment to caregivers, the time a child spends in foster care, and the importance of continuity of care, as well as long-term implications of abuse, neglect, and stress.”]

[Request CDPAC 131]

Foster Care: Kinship Care Quality and Permanency Issues. United States General Accounting Office. (May 1999) 116 p.

FULL TEXT at: www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/fetchrpt?rptno=HEHS-99-32

[“This report reviews how well kinship care is serving foster children. The authors reviewed recent research, federal statutes and regulations, and California and Illinois legislation and initiatives regarding kinship care. Samples of foster care cases in these states were also surveyed.”]

[Request CDPAC 132]

“Foster Family Characteristics and Behavioral and Emotional Problems of Foster Children: A Narrative Review.” By John G. Orme and Cheryl Buehler. In *Family Relations*, vol. 50, no. 1 (2001) pp. 3-15.

[“The purpose of this article is to review the literature on the foster family characteristics that are thought to contribute to the behavioral and emotional problems of foster children. Factors associated with children's problem behaviors in the general population are considered in terms of foster families, including parenting, the family home environment, family functioning, marital functioning, family demography, child temperament, parents' mental health, and social support.”]

[Request CDPAC 133]

Lighting the Way: Attracting and Supporting Foster Families. Casey Family Programs. (2000) 38 p.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY at: www.casey.org/cnc/documents/LightingtheWayExecSum.pdf

FULL TEXT at: www.casey.org/cnc/documents/LightingtheWayFullDoc.pdf

[“This report presents promising approaches to foster parent recruitment and retention, identifying 10 broad principles to guide both agencies and practitioners in promoting stable foster placements. A literature review and an interview of more than 30 practitioners and child welfare experts were conducted.”]

Executive Summary 15 p.

[Request CDPAC 134]

Full Text 38 p.

[Request CDPAC 135]

New Federalism: National Survey of America’s Families. Numbers B-16, B-17, and B-18. By Kristin Anderson Moore, Sharon Vandivere, and Jennifer Ehrle (B-16 and B18). (June 2000).

FULL TEXT of B-16 at: newfederalism.urban.org/pdf/anf_b16.pdf

FULL TEXT of B-17 at: newfederalism.urban.org/pdf/anf_b17.pdf

FULL TEXT of B-18 at: newfederalism.urban.org/pdf/anf_b18.pdf

[“These briefs, written by researchers at Child Trends and the Urban Institute for the *Assessing the New Federalism* project, explore findings that children raised in families that move often, have health, financial, or overcrowding problems, or are headed by single, uneducated, or low-income parents are more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Data from the 1997 National Survey of America’s Families is used.”]

B-16: “Turbulence and Child Well-Being.” 6 p.

[Request CDPAC 136]

B-17: “Stressful Family Lives: Child and Parent Well-Being.” 6 p.

[Request CDPAC 137]

B-18: “Sociodemographic Risk and Child Well-Being.” 6 p.

[Request CDPAC 138]

The Risk and Prevention of Maltreatment of Children with Disabilities. National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. (October 2000) 18 p.

FULL TEXT at: www.calib.com/nccanch/pubs/prevenres/focus.htm

[“Child maltreatment, also known as abuse and neglect, affects all types of children, but studies have shown children with disabilities may be at even greater risk of being maltreated than children without disabilities. This document considers the scope and nature of this problem and ways to prevent it in light of current research.”]

[Request CDPAC 139]

Safe From the Start: Taking Action on Children Exposed to Violence. U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (November 2000) 76 p.

FULL TEXT at: www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/182789.pdf

[“This report serves as a blueprint for federal, state, and local action to help children who have been exposed to violence. It offers both general principles and specific suggestions for helping these children. It also provides examples of effective programs and lists of available resources.”]

[Request CDPAC 140]

“Wounds That Won’t Heal: The Neurobiology of Child Abuse.” By Martin H. Teicher, M.D., Ph.D. In *Cerebrum*, vol. 2, no 4 (Fall 2000) pp. 50-67.

[“Researchers have identified four types of brain abnormalities caused by child abuse and neglect. This report reviews evidence that suggests that this early damage to the developing brain may subsequently cause disorders like anxiety and depression in adulthood.”]

[Request CDPAC 141]